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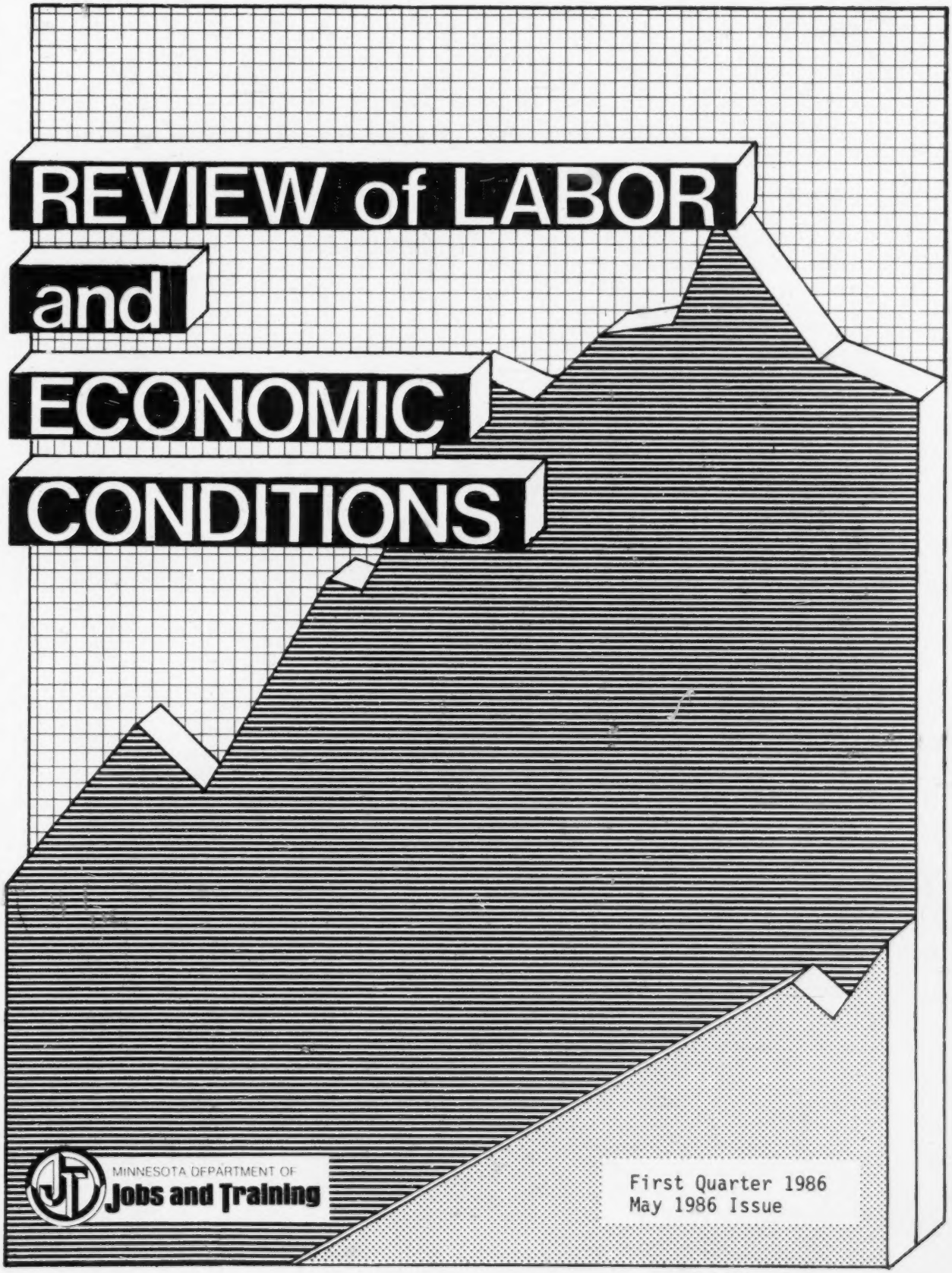
REVIEW of LABOR and ECONOMIC CONDITIONS



MINNESOTA DEPARTMENT OF
Jobs and Training

First Quarter 1986
May 1986 Issue

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The Review of Labor and Economic Conditions is published quarterly by the Research and Statistics Office of the Minnesota Department of Jobs and Training, 390 North Robert Street, St. Paul, Minnesota 55101. Current Minnesota Labor Market Conditions is published during the eight months for which no Review appears. Copies are available without charge by writing the editor.

Articles on labor market conditions and the economic welfare of Minnesota workers or general economic conditions within the State are welcome. Articles should be submitted complete with tables and graphs. Length should not exceed ten double-spaced typewritten pages, including graphs, references, and notes. The editorial board reserves the right to edit articles for length and clarity.

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Research Summaries

by Bruce Steuernagel

Bicuspids, Bachelors, and Benefits

The number of applicants to the Nation's 58 dental schools continues to drop. Between 1975 and 1985 the number of applicants dropped by 60 percent and the number of applicants per opening dropped from 2.7 to 1.3. First year enrollment stands at 4,829, down 23 percent from the peak level reached in 1978. Schools are stepping up campaigns to persuade potential students that there is a future in dentistry. The Bureau of Labor Statistics projects that between 1984 and 1995, the number of employed dentists will increase by 39,000 or 25 percent, assuming the moderate economic growth trend.

After two decades of steady growth, total enrollment in the nation's law schools has dropped in each of the last three years. Applications have dropped nearly 20% from their peak in 1982. At the 175 schools approved by the American Bar Association, about 40,800 students are enrolled in 1985-86. Despite the drop in applications, the number of law schools continues to grow. The Bureau of Labor Statistics has projected employment of lawyers to increase by 175,000 or 36 percent between 1984 and 1995.

Source: Scientific - Engineering Technical Manpower Comments, Vol. 23, No. 3, April 1986 "Occupational Employment Projections: the 1984-95 Outlook", Monthly Labor Review, November, 1985.

The following table shows annual average starting salary offers for 1984-85 bachelor's graduates in selected fields. The data was collected by the Placement Service of Michigan State University.

Starting Salaries for 1984-85 BA/BS Graduates

Electrical Engineering	$28,500
Mechanical Engineering	28,300
Chemical Engineering	28,176
Computer Science	27,100
Systems Scientist	26,500
Civil Engineering	24,300
Physics	24,000
Botany & Plant Pathology	20,700
Accounting	19,900
Chemistry	19,300
General Business	19,200
Marketing	19,000
Mathematics	18,700
Social Science	18,800
Psychology	18,700
Economics	17,900
Political Science	17,700
Biochemistry	17,600
Geology	16,900
Biological Science	16,500
Sociology	16,500
Animal Science	16,500
Crop Science	14,900
Zoology	14,000
Anthropology	12,000

The latest Survey on Employee Benefits by the U.S. Chamber of Commerce finds that the average payment per hourly employee for benefits in 1984 was 36.6% of payroll, averaging $3.79 per payroll hour and $7,842 per year. Benefit payments varied widely among the 1,154 firms reporting to the survey, ranging from less than 18% to more than 65% of payroll, and from less than $3,500 to more than $13,000 yearly per employee.

By type of industry, department stores averaged 29.1% of payroll compared with 45.4% in the primary metals industry. Non-manufacturing establishments

averaged 34.8% compared with 38.8% for manufacturers. Benefits include legally required payments like Social Security, as well as optional benefits, payment for time not worked and a few extras such as Christmas bonuses, tuition refunds and suggestion plan payouts.

Hourly employees averaged $21,439 in total earnings ranging from $13,608 in department stores to $28,945 in the petroleum industry.

The Chamber of Commerce points out that although dollar benefits are up over 1981 - $7,842 compared with $6,627 - the percentage of total payroll represented by benefits has decreased slightly. In 1981, the items represented 37.3% of payroll compared with 36.6 in both 1983 and 1984.

Two annual surveys of hiring of college graduates show some differences in the outlook for technology graduates. However, the outlook is promising in both surveys for business graduates. According to Northwestern University's Endicott Report, a survey of 230 large firms, overall recruiting of 1986 graduates is up 22 percent over last year. Fields showing increases at the bachelor's level include economics/finance, up 28 percent; sales/marketing up 17 percent; business administration, up 10 percent; and accounting, up 7 percent. Offsetting these, according to the Endicott Survey, is a 6 percent decline in the demand for engineers; a 9 percent drop in opportunities for chemistry graduates; and a 5-6 percent drop in jobs for computer science and mathematic/statistics majors. Demand for graduates with master's degrees will increase, especially for accounting.

In contrast, the 1986 annual survey of 710 public and private sector employers conducted by Michigan State University shows the strongest demand is for graduates in engineering, particularly electrical or mechanical, and computer science. Demand is also high for graduates in marketing/sales and accounting. For the first time in ten years, education has moved into the top ten fields with the greatest percentage increase in demand, according to the Michigan State Survey.

John A. Alie and Martha Caldwell Harris have written an excellent article entitled "Employment Lessons from the Electronics Industry" in the February issue of the Monthly Labor Review. The article discusses factors which affect employment in two components of the U.S. electronics industry - consumer electronics and microelectronics. It also discusses, in brief, computer manufacturing. They conclude that semiskilled and unskilled workers in semiconductors, computer manufacturing, and consumer electronics industries are more likely to lose their jobs than other workers because of technology, imports, and offshore production by domestic companies. Advances in technology create jobs for skilled workers, however. The following table shows the employment change by industry in the electronics industry from 1974 through the first half of 1985.

Number of Jobs
(in 000's)

Industry	1974	1984	1985
Consumer Electronics	113.6	71.8	68.4
Microelectronics	148.3	273.0	283.3
Computers and Peripherals	217.0	460.9	456.9

The Job Market

SUPPLY/DEMAND FOR SPECIFIC OCCUPATIONS, APRIL, 1986[1/]

By Susan Hamper

MINNESOTA

Shortage Occupations: experienced computer programmers, fast-food restaurant workers.

Surplus Occupations: entry level managers#, factory workers#, general laborers#.

CENTRAL MINNESOTA

Shortage Occupations: skilled cooks#.

Surplus Occupations: construction workers, factory workers#, general laborers#.

MINNEAPOLIS-ST. PAUL

Shortage Occupations: experienced computer programmers, skilled clerical workers#, fast food restaurant workers#.

Surplus Occupations: electronic technicians, cooks, janitors, factory workers.

NORTHEASTERN MINNESOTA

Shortage Occupations: none

Surplus Occupations: entry level managers#, teachers#, office clerical workers#, sales clerks#, machinists#, welders#, auto mechanics#, construction workers#, pipefitters#, electricians#, painters#, mining crafts#, laborers: construction, general, and mining#.

NORTHWESTERN MINNESOTA

Shortage Occupations: fast food restaurant workers.

Surplus Occupations: welders, assemblers, production workers, general laborers#.

SOUTHERN MINNESOTA

Shortage Occupations: licensed electricians, auto-body repairers, over-the-road truck drivers.

Surplus Occupations: entry level managers, clerical workers#, cashiers, retail sales clerks, construction workers#, general laborers.

1/ Shortage occupations are those that are difficult to fill or go unfilled due to the lack of qualified applicants. Surplus occupations are those in which the number of qualified applicants greatly exceeds the number of openings.

This occupation has been listed as a shortage or surplus occupation in at least two out of the last three quarters of the Review.

THE JOB MARKET (continued on page 22)

Forecasts

FORECASTS OF GNP & MINNESOTA PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT

By C. Cline

Forecasts for the next two years, beginning with the second quarter are given below. Real GNP is forecasted to grow at a rate of 7.34 percent from 1986:1 to 1987:1 and by 4.59 for 1987:1 - 1988:1. Minnesota non-agricultural employment's growth rates are forecasted at 5.29 percent and 6.16 percent respectively.

For the last three forecasts presented in the Review, the one-year ahead forecasts for Real GNP, ordered from those two quarters ago to the present one, are 7.77, 7.57, and 7.34 percent. If any change is to be detected it is one of moderate slowing in the national economy. This view is strengthened by noting the slower growth in the second one-year period of the present forecast and the fact that the one period ahead forecast for 1986:1 overstated the true value.

Considering the same factors, the view for Minnesota nonagricultural employment is for slight improvement. The forecasts for the same three periods are 5.51, 4.97, and 5.29 percent. Moreover, the one period ahead forecast for 1986:1 was below actual, although minutely (a -0.02 percent error).

The forecast errors for 1986:1, from left to right as in the table, are +0.99, -0.02, +22.85, +0.21, -1.02, +2.95, +4.35, -0.62, +1.18 and -0.75 percent.

Quarter	Real GNP (Billions of 1972 Dollars)	MINNESOTA PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT, BY QUARTER (In Thousands)								
		Total Nonagricultural Wage & Salary	Mining	Contract Construction	Manufacturing	Transportation, Communications, & Public Utilities	Retail and Wholesale Trade	Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate	Services	Government
Current										
1986:1	3,623.50	1,844.95	6.39	57.10	364.57	97.52	455.95	112.87	435.06	314.25
Forecasts										
1986:2	3,679.33	1,910.31	7.79	72.82	369.31	99.72	475.45	115.30	452.63	316.45
1986:3	3,753.71	1,938.92	8.53	86.56	386.63	100.11	483.01	117.10	460.57	291.70
1986:4	3,825.58	1,976.64	8.23	82.23	384.60	103.52	491.89	116.93	467.41	319.87
1987:1	3,889.43	1,942.61	7.68	62.50	384.25	101.69	476.15	117.26	465.55	322.52
1987:2	3,947.14	2,028.04	8.76	80.01	396.18	104.90	499.94	120.03	485.08	324.99
1987:3	3,995.01	2,069.77	8.98	94.99	418.30	106.13	508.48	122.10	491.59	301.62
1987:4	4,034.04	2,109.23	8.55	88.77	416.35	109.79	518.83	122.04	499.38	329.45
1988:1	4,068.10	2,062.23	8.08	66.12	413.44	107.16	501.18	122.36	496.93	332.22

Notes

1. These forecasts are produced using the Vector Autoregression Model Developed for Research by Rao Aiyagari.
2. The concept of employment forecasted is that of Nonagricultural Wage and Salary employment. The count represents the number of jobs held since the data is generated from a survey of employer payroll records. Groups included in labor force employment, but excluded here are the self employed, domestics, unpaid family workers.
3. Employment forecasts are seasonally unadjusted values. Real GNP is seasonally adjusted.
4. Forecasts of major industry employment do not sum to the forecast of total wage and salary employment. This is due to random error in the forecasted values.
5. There is great diversity in the accuracy of the forecasts among the major industry divisions, especially mining. More information on their accuracy can be obtained from the author on request.

Feature Article

MINNEAPOLIS/ST. PAUL EMPLOYMENT PROJECTIONS TO 1990

By Kevin Alaspa

A recently released publication, Minneapolis-St. Paul Metropolitan Area Employment Projections to 1990, presents the employment prospects for approximately 200 industry groups and 500 occupations throughout the remainder of the 1980's. Data in this publication is similar to that contained in the Minnesota Employment Outlook to 1990 (released last year), but focuses on the nine-county Twin City metropolitan area.

The methodology for developing the Twin Cities data was similar to that used to prepare the Statewide projections. Employment by industry was generated using the DASIE (Data Analysis System for Industry Employment) program, and reflect recent industry developments. The self-employmed, and non-administrative government workers were distributed into the appropriate industry catagories. After finalizing the industry employment projections, the industry-occupation staffing pattern matrix (furnished by the Bureau of the Census) was used to project the number of workers in each occupation within each industry. Occupational totals were then summed across all industries. Annual average separation rates were applied to each occupation to produce both the number of openings due to growth and separations, and the annual average number of job openings in each occupation.

The results suggest that employment prospects for the Twin Cities metropolitan area will continue to be favorable through 1990. Between 1982 and 1990, total employment is projected to increase by 18.9 percent in the Metro area, and by 15.8 percent for the State as a whole. While part of this increase is attributable to recovery from the 1981-82 recession it also reflects a strong economy during the latter part of the 1980's, with in the Metro area increases outpacing those Statewide.

Several industrial sectors in the Twin Cities metropolitan area are anticipated to undergo above-average growth through 1990. Most types of Manufacturing firms should continue to grow, especially small companies that produce specialized, high-technology oriented goods. Other strong areas will be Printing and Publishing, and Chemical and Allied Products Manufacturing. Wholesale and Retail Trade will continue to be an important part of the Twin Cities' economic base, with further growth anticipated in specialty retail businesses and firms offering new products and marketing approaches. The Services sector will also grow in importance as existing and newly emerging businesses such as Personal Services, Services to Businesses, Medical Services, Repair Services, Entertainment and Lodging continue to employ more workers.

Growth occupations in the remainder of the 1980's will be those which require skills and training applicable to the types of businesses which will be undergoing expansion. Lower-skilled and semi-skilled occupations will not experience growth, although there will be openings due to worker turnover. Occupational groups with above-average prospects include professional and technical workers with specialized training and experience, clerical workers with skills necessary to operate automated office equipment, jobs in personal and other types of service occupations, and experienced craft workers and machine operators needed by specialized manufacturing firms.

The following tables present data excerpted from the publication, and show projected employment levels for major categories of industries and occupations.

To obtain a copy of this report, please call the Research and Statistics Office at 297-3111.

Table 1
Minneapolis - St. Paul Industry Employment
(Annual Average)

Industry	1980	1982	1990	% Change 1980-90	% Change 1980-82	% Change 1982-90
Total, All Industries	1,107,174	1,086,955	1,292,370	16.7	-1.8	18.9
Agriculture, Forestry & Fisheries	9,561	9,128	7,642	-20.1	-4.6	-16.3
Mining, Total	687	820	908	32.2	19.4	10.7
Construction	49,349	44,545	53,086	7.6	-9.7	19.2
Manufacturing Total	251,162	238,692	290,113	14.3	-5.0	21.5
Durable Goods Manufacturing	163,583	153,335	190,056	16.2	-6.3	24.0
Nondurable Goods Manufacturing	87,579	85,357	100,057	14.3	-2.5	17.2
Transportation, Communications & Public Utilities	77,133	74,622	84,626	9.7	-3.3	13.4
Wholesale & Retail Trade, Total	274,823	270,704	332,154	20.9	-1.5	22.7
Wholesale Trade, Total	75,951	74,746	93,870	23.6	-1.6	25.6
Retail Trade, Total	198,872	195,958	238,284	19.8	-1.5	21.6
Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate	73,984	75,306	87,387	18.1	1.8	16.0
Services	331,644	335,939	395,788	19.3	1.3	17.8
Government, Total Administration	38,831	37,201	40,666	4.7	-4.2	9.3

Table 2
Annual Average Estimated Employment by Occupation
(Selected Occupational Categories*)
1980, 1982, and 1990
Minneapolis - St. Paul

Occupation	1980	1982	1990	% Change 1980-90	% Change 1980-82	% Change 1982-90
Total, Managerial & Professional	274,348	273,328	324,680	18.3	-0.4	18.8
Executive, Administrative, & Managerial Occupations	101,997	102,250	133,206	30.6	0.2	30.3
Management Related Occupations	38,016	37,569	44,185	16.2	-1.2	17.6
Professional Occupations	134,335	133,509	147,289	9.6	-0.6	10.3
Total, Technical	40,366	40,551	49,387	22.4	0.5	21.8
Health Technologists & Technicians	9,007	9,313	10,345	14.9	3.4	11.1
Engineering & Science Technologists & Technicians	16,229	16,019	19,931	22.8	-1.3	24.4
Other Technicians	15,100	15,219	19,111	26.6	0.8	25.6
Total, Sales	117,054	117,045	147,887	26.3	-0.0	26.4
Total, Clerical	215,457	214,708	256,275	18.9	-0.3	19.4
Supervisors, Clerical	11,102	10,959	12,730	14.7	-1.3	16.2
Secretaries, Stenographers & Typists	58,054	59,041	74,436	28.2	1.7	26.1
Information Clerks	12,916	12,980	15,215	17.8	0.5	17.2
Records Processing Clerks	39,752	38,975	44,777	12.6	-2.0	14.9
Office Machine Operators	17,390	16,599	16,956	-2.5	-4.5	2.2
Recording, Scheduling & Distributing Clerks	31,682	31,081	36,587	15.5	-1.9	17.7
Adjusters & Investigators	7,701	7,786	9,482	23.1	1.1	21.8
Other Clerical Occupations	36,860	37,287	46,092	25.0	1.2	23.6
Total, Service	166,803	165,063	190,361	14.1	-1.0	15.3
Food Service & Preparation Occupations	67,970	66,261	77,399	13.9	-2.5	16.8
Health Service Occupations	19,294	19,685	21,427	11.1	2.0	8.8
Personal Service Occupations	18,860	19,270	24,639	30.6	2.2	27.9
Total, Farming, Forestry & Fishing	10,063	8,465	3,745	-62.8	-15.9	-55.8
Total, Craft	112,839	106,018	126,598	12.2	-6.0	19.4
Mechanics & Repairers	33,381	32,361	41,589	24.6	-3.1	28.5
Construction Trades	35,259	32,120	37,210	5.5	-8.9	15.8
Precision Production Occupations	28,976	26,885	31,274	7.9	-7.2	16.3
Total, Machine Operators	127,150	120,852	147,722	16.2	-5.0	22.2
Machine Operators, Assemblers, & Inspectors	89,788	85,217	104,210	16.1	-5.1	22.3
Transportation & Material Moving Occupations	37,362	35,635	43,512	16.5	-4.6	22.1
Total, Laborers	43,112	40,846	45,666	5.9	-5.3	11.8

* Not all sub-groups are presented for every major occupational category.

Brief Analysis Of Economic Conditions

THE NATIONAL AND STATE ECONOMIES IN THE FIRST QUARTER

By Ben Boyle

Nation

After performing rather weakly in the first quarter, the Nation's economy picked up a little in April as sales, production and consumption recovered and the housing boom continued. Although most economists forecast strong growth in the second half of the year, they expect the sluggishness to persist through the second quarter.

Labor market conditions deteriorated in the first quarter as unemployment rose and the growth of payroll employment slowed. The seasonally adjusted unemployment rate climbed from 7.0 percent in the fourth quarter to 7.1 percent in the first quarter and was at 7.1 percent in April. Employment declines in oil and gas extraction and in manufacturing caused the average monthly growth of seasonally adjusted nonfarm payroll employment to slow from 290,000 in the fourth quarter to 249,000 in the first quarter and to 206,000 in April. As a result of the falling oil prices, employment in oil and gas extraction has dropped by 76,000 since January. Also, employment in manufacturing, which fell for the third month in April, was 85,000 below the January level. On the brighter side, employment in construction and finance and real estate jumped by 130,000 in April, reflecting the strength in the housing industry.

Although the growth of real gross national product was revised upward to 3.7 percent for the first quarter, much of the upward revision was due to an increase in unwanted auto inventories. In April, however, industrial production, retail sales, and personal spending showed considerably more strength than in the first quarter. Also in April, housing starts exceeded the 2 million mark for the third time this year.

State

The State's economy was quite healthy in terms of employment in the first quarter as both total and nonfarm payroll employment rose strongly. Also, after reaching a recent high in January, the unemployment rate has been dropping steadily. In April, however, both total and nonfarm employment fell substantially.

After climbing from 5.5 percent in May 1985 to 6.4 percent in January, the State's seasonally adjusted unemployment rate fell for the third consecutive month in April, to 5.8 percent from 6.1 percent in March. In the first quarter, seasonally adjusted total employment rose by 27,500 after a gain of only 3,100 in the fourth quarter. However, total employment dropped by 13,600 in April. Seasonally adjusted nonfarm payroll employment also advanced strongly in the first quarter, rising by 10,000 after an increase on only 5,600 in the fourth quarter. On the other hand, like total employment, payroll employment also declined in April. Gains of 3,360 in services, 2,940 in construction and 2,510 in government accounted for most of the first quarter jump in payroll employment. On the darker side, employment in durables goods manufacturing, particularly in office computing and electrical machinery, fell by 2,900 in the first quarter. A significant portion of the April decline in payroll employment was in office computing and eating and drinking places. Over-the-year, nonfarm payroll employment rose by nearly 27,000. The largest over-the-year gains were in services (14,500), government (7,600), trade (6,800) and finance-insurance-real estate (5,400). Employment in durables manufacturing especially in computing and electrical machinery has declined by 9,900 since April 1985.

Analysis of Local Conditions

MINNEAPOLIS-ST. PAUL MSA

by Bruce Steuernagel

The number of nonagricultural wage and salary jobs in the Twin Cities area increased in April, but once again jobs were added at a slower pace than typically would be expected. The only two industries to add jobs on a seasonally adjusted basis were finance, insurance, and real estate and the services industry. The services industry showed some renewed vigor in April, but the two industry groups which in the past have accounted for the bulk of job demand, business and health services, turned in mixed performances.

Spring usually brings an upturn in construction activity. The number of jobs added between March and April this year was below normal, probably due to extremely wet conditions which curtailed many projects.

The manufacturing sector also added jobs at a slower than usual pace. As in past months, cutbacks were most pronounced in the machinery industry groups, especially electronics. Average hourly wages for manufacturing production workers were up by 3.8 percent from a year ago. This is slightly higher than the 3.4 percent hike between 1983 and 1984, but is considerably below the average of the past ten years which was nearly 7 percent.

The unemployment rate in the Minneapolis-St. Paul MSA decreased by a larger than usual amount between March and April. Over the past 16 years for which monthly estimates have been made, the unemployment rate has dropped by an average of 0.3 of a percentage point. This year's decrease was 0.6 of a percentage point. While this appears to be a favorable development, a closer look at the employment and unemployment numbers do not seem to support the conclusion that the area's labor market is expanding briskly. The number of unemployed workers dropped sharply in April, a 12.1 percent decline compared to the 16 year average drop of 5.9 percent. However, the rate of increase in employment in April this year was 0.7 percent, only half as fast as the 16-year average of 1.5 percent. In fact the 0.7 percent increase this year is the smallest increase in the 16 years for which records are available.

Despite the present slow growth period, most economic forecasters are looking for an upswing in the National, State, and local economies in the second half of 1986. This is based on the impact of lower interest rates, oil prices, and lower value of the dollar.

LABOR FORCE ESTIMATES

AREA	CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE			UNEMPLOYMENT			UNEMP. RATE		
	April 1986	March 1986	April 1985	April 1986	March 1986	April 1985	Apr. 1986	Mar. 1985	Apr. 1986
Minneapolis-St. Paul MSA*	1,326,812	1,326,622	1,291,505	62,021	70,457	58,697	4.7	5.3	4.5
REGION 1	1,231,656	1,230,391	1,197,620	56,215	62,967	52,396	4.6	5.1	4.4
Anoka	126,322	126,292	122,850	6,635	7,421	6,240	5.3	5.9	5.1
Carver	23,312	23,368	22,628	1,024	1,232	913	4.4	5.3	4.0
Dakota	126,869	127,255	123,841	5,687	6,900	5,774	4.5	5.4	4.7
Hennepin	575,724	574,278	558,872	25,484	27,790	22,777	4.4	4.8	4.1
Ramsey	278,289	277,706	270,755	12,837	14,065	12,127	4.6	5.1	4.5
Scott	28,255	28,618	27,685	1,512	2,058	1,630	5.4	7.2	5.9
Washington	72,885	72,874	70,989	3,036	3,501	2,935	4.2	4.8	4.1
Chisago*	16,923	17,116	16,422	1,276	1,575	1,177	7.5	9.2	7.2
Isanti*	14,975	15,174	14,849	890	1,185	1,126	5.9	7.8	7.6
Wright*	37,540	38,039	36,771	2,376	3,115	2,511	6.3	8.2	6.8
St. Croix, WI	25,718	25,902	25,843	1,264	1,615	1,487	4.9	6.2	5.8
Bloomington	50,093	49,976	48,272	2,359	2,568	1,765	4.7	5.1	3.7
Minneapolis	213,996	213,172	207,431	10,676	11,239	9,338	5.0	5.3	4.5
St. Paul	158,926	158,657	154,811	8,052	8,812	7,816	5.1	5.6	5.0

* Chisago, Isanti and Wright counties are a part of the Minneapolis/St. Paul-MN-WI MSA but are included in Region 7.

Analysis of Local Conditions

MPLS-ST. PAUL NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE & SALARY EMPLOYMENT, HOURS & EARNINGS

Industry	EMPLOYMENT[1] (thousands)			PERCENT CHANGE FROM		PRODUCTION WORKERS' HOURS & EARNINGS[2]					
						Average Weekly Earnings		Average Hourly Earnings		Average Weekly Hours	
	April 1986	March 1986	April 1985	March 1986	April 1985	April 1986	April 1985	April 1986	April 1985	April 1986	April 1985
Total Nonagricultural	**1,224.3**	**1,211.4**	**1,202.4**	**1.1**	**1.8**	-	-	-	-	-	-
Manufacturing	**251.7**	**250.8**	**258.3**	**0.4**	**-2.6**	**454.16**	**431.33**	**11.05**	**10.65**	**40.8**	**40.5**
Durable Goods	159.7	159.0	165.4	0.5	-3.4	456.71	441.83	10.90	10.57	41.9	41.8
Lumber and Furniture	7.9	7.6	7.0	3.5	12.7	506.91	509.04	11.68	12.11	43.4	41.9
Stone, Clay and Glass	2.7	2.4	2.8	12.9	-3.2	492.83	373.06	12.29	10.10	40.1	36.9
Primary Metals	5.0	5.0	4.8	-0.2	3.0	384.92	386.82	9.32	9.20	41.3	42.0
Fabricated Metals	30.3	29.7	28.7	1.9	5.7	498.89	468.23	11.85	11.30	42.1	41.4
Nonelectrical Machinery	64.3	64.8	72.1	-0.7	-10.8	472.98	463.32	11.48	10.80	41.2	42.8
Office and Computing	32.8	33.5	38.6	-2.1	-15.0	507.13	492.17	12.22	11.11	41.5	44.2
Electrical Machinery	15.6	15.7	17.7	-0.2	-11.7	353.87	318.24	8.61	8.16	41.1	38.7
Transportation Equipment	4.7	4.6	4.3	2.9	10.6	664.82	656.35	14.39	13.76	46.2	47.7
Scientific Instruments	25.2	25.2	24.4	-0.2	3.1	426.12	408.29	10.05	9.90	42.4	41.2
Miscellaneous Manufacturing	4.1	4.0	3.7	0.4	10.1	396.72	375.82	9.12	9.89	43.5	37.9
Nondurable Goods	92.0	91.8	92.9	0.2	-1.0	424.32	414.02	10.88	10.80	39.0	38.2
Food and Kindred	17.9	17.7	17.8	1.7	0.8	404.88	407.30	10.25	9.91	39.5	41.0
Textiles and Apparel	1.5	1.5	2.2	1.7	-30.7	263.03	237.47	6.94	6.55	37.9	36.2
Paper and Allied	25.1	25.1	25.8	-0.2	-2.9	473.80	444.96	11.50	11.38	41.2	39.1
Printing and Publishing	30.3	30.3	30.1	-0.1	-0.7	406.26	410.55	10.98	11.49	37.0	35.7
Chemicals and Petroleum	8.5	8.5	8.2	-0.1	4.2	499.95	466.76	12.53	12.02	39.9	38.8
Rubber, Plastic and Leather	8.6	8.7	8.8	-0.9	-2.1	377.28	353.98	9.60	9.02	39.3	39.2
Nonmanufacturing	**972.6**	**960.6**	**944.1**	**1.3**	**3.0**	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mining	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Metal Mining	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Construction	43.1	39.7	42.6	8.7	1.2	615.51	619.51	16.37	16.25	37.6	38.1
Transport., Comm., & Pub. Util.	68.3	68.2	66.9	0.1	2.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transportation	47.4	47.4	44.8	0.0	5.8	-	-	-	-	-	-
Trucking and Warehousing	16.1	16.4	15.7	-1.9	2.4	381.06	388.96	13.14	12.26	29.0	31.6
Communication and Public Util.	20.9	20.8	22.1	0.3	-5.6	527.82	441.21	13.89	12.28	38.0	35.8
Trade	300.6	297.4	292.2	1.1	2.9	254.50	240.72	8.29	8.16	30.7	29.4
Wholesale	78.6	78.4	77.6	0.3	1.2	427.75	399.24	10.94	10.59	39.1	37.6
Retail	222.1	219.1	214.6	1.4	3.5	201.76	190.72	7.18	7.09	28.1	26.8
Building Materials	9.6	9.0	9.3	6.2	3.4	312.93	331.95	9.15	9.17	34.2	36.1
General Merchandise	35.4	35.4	34.8	0.2	1.7	197.79	178.36	6.94	6.67	28.5	26.6
Food Stores	26.6	26.2	26.0	1.5	2.5	288.66	238.29	8.49	8.41	34.0	28.3
Automotive	23.1	22.9	22.2	1.1	4.1	390.25	367.95	10.11	9.75	38.6	37.6
Apparel	11.4	11.4	11.7	0.4	-1.8	123.04	110.31	5.67	5.05	21.7	21.7
Home Furnishings	10.4	10.5	9.4	-0.4	11.5	173.54	239.40	6.22	7.60	27.9	31.4
Eating and Drinking	76.0	74.1	72.6	2.4	4.6	108.11	98.18	4.87	4.72	22.2	20.7
Fin., Insur., Real Est.	89.0	87.8	83.5	1.3	6.6	326.41	314.00	8.14	8.65	40.1	36.3
Finance	37.7	37.3	35.4	1.1	6.6	360.60	324.58	8.86	8.82	40.7	36.8
Insurance	35.3	34.9	33.4	1.1	5.7	311.06	-	7.55	-	41.2	-
Real Estate	16.0	15.6	14.7	2.4	8.4	208.80	191.60	7.20	7.06	29.0	27.1
Services	302.2	297.5	293.3	1.6	3.0						
Personal Services	16.0	15.7	15.2	2.0	5.7						
Business Services	68.6	67.7	66.6	1.5	3.1						
Repair Services	14.7	14.8	13.9	-0.3	5.9						
Health Services	79.4	79.3	79.4	0.2	0.1						
Hospitals	29.4	29.5	30.6	-0.2	-3.9						
Nursing Homes	21.6	21.4	21.4	0.6	1.0						
Legal Services	9.8	9.7	9.4	1.1	3.8						
Private Education	17.0	17.0	16.5	0.5	2.6						
Government	169.5	170.1	165.6	-0.3	2.3						
Federal	19.5	19.5	18.8	0.2	3.8						
State	51.7	51.9	51.1	-0.3	1.1						
Education	28.8	29.0	27.4	-0.8	5.1						
Local	98.3	98.8	95.7	-0.5	2.7						
Education	53.7	54.1	52.1	-0.8	3.0						

1/ Totals may not add because of rounding.

2/ Average earnings data are on a "gross" basis and are derived from reports of payroll for full and part-time production or nonsupervisory workers. The payroll is reported before deductions of any kind. Bonuses, retroactive pay, tips, payment in kind, and "fringe benefits" are excluded.

Analysis of Local Conditions

CENTRAL AND NORTHWEST MINNESOTA

LABOR FORCE ESTIMATES

AREA	CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE			UNEMPLOYMENT			UNEMP. RATE		
	April 1986	March 1986	April 1985	April 1986	March 1986	April 1985	April 1986	March 1986	April 1985
St. Cloud MSA 1/	88,100	85,436	85,382	5,847	7,060	6,898	6.6	8.3	8.1
REGION 1	41,784	40,159	42,869	5,266	5,579	5,025	12.6	13.9	11.7
Kittson	2,863	2,707	3,046	427	454	370	14.9	16.8	12.1
Marshall	5,525	5,197	5,831	998	1,155	961	18.1	22.2	16.5
Norman	3,778	3,554	4,015	407	464	431	10.8	13.1	10.7
Pennington	6,286	6,151	6,212	665	748	655	10.6	12.2	10.5
Polk	14,337	14,020	14,964	1,562	1,757	1,660	10.9	12.5	11.1
Red Lake	2,102	2,063	2,102	448	508	324	21.3	24.6	15.4
Roseau	6,893	6,467	6,699	759	493	624	11.0	7.6	9.3
REGION 2	29,778	29,534	31,385	3,539	4,182	3,577	11.9	14.2	11.4
Beltrami	16,088	16,299	16,605	1,575	1,839	1,526	9.8	11.3	9.2
Clearwater	3,721	3,636	3,841	810	961	797	21.8	26.4	20.7
Hubbard	5,937	5,669	6,474	714	921	757	12.0	16.2	11.7
Lake of Woods	1,898	1,898	1,981	161	164	188	8.5	8.6	9.5
Mahnomen	2,134	2,032	2,484	279	297	309	13.1	14.6	12.4
REGION 4	98,385	94,845	100,353	7,863	9,211	8,309	8.0	9.7	8.3
Becker	12,610	11,961	12,587	1,460	1,833	1,456	11.6	15.4	11.6
Clay	27,470	27,218	26,814	1,825	1,906	1,752	6.6	7.0	6.5
Douglas	14,159	13,629	14,309	991	1,172	1,111	7.0	8.6	7.8
Grant	3,156	3,208	3,663	275	323	275	8.7	10.1	7.5
Otter Tail	24,299	23,193	25,589	2,134	2,578	2,470	8.8	11.1	9.7
Pope	4,929	4,658	5,180	406	506	422	8.2	10.9	8.1
Stevens	5,579	5,260	5,628	327	408	342	5.9	7.8	6.1
Traverse	2,459	2,244	2,659	155	195	170	6.3	8.7	6.4
Wilkin	3,724	3,474	3,924	290	290	311	7.8	8.3	7.9
REGION 5	55,920	54,277	59,471	5,723	6,761	6,226	10.2	12.5	10.5
Cass	8,827	8,606	9,877	1,194	1,403	1,202	13.5	16.3	12.2
Crow Wing	19,157	18,783	20,132	1,690	2,005	1,997	8.8	10.7	9.9
Morrison	13,140	12,791	13,918	1,356	1,701	1,548	10.3	13.3	11.1
Todd	10,078	9,522	10,698	966	1,050	1,010	9.6	11.0	9.4
Wadena	4,718	4,575	4,846	517	602	469	11.0	13.2	9.7
REGION 6E	52,258	50,735	53,330	4,509	5,362	4,598	8.6	10.6	8.6
Kandiyohi	17,506	17,030	18,154	1,254	1,503	1,335	7.2	8.8	7.4
McLeod	15,545	15,200	15,631	1,009	1,294	1,046	6.5	8.5	6.7
Meeker	9,454	9,283	9,048	1,199	1,480	1,072	12.7	15.9	11.8
Renville	9,753	9,222	10,497	1,047	1,085	1,145	10.7	11.8	10.9
REGION 7E	55,183	55,286	55,647	4,726	5,911	5,112	8.6	10.7	9.2
Chisago	16,923	17,116	16,422	1,276	1,575	1,177	7.5	9.2	7.2
Isanti	14,975	15,174	14,849	890	1,185	1,126	5.9	7.8	7.6
Kanabec	5,804	5,767	5,967	627	762	760	10.8	13.2	12.7
Mille Lacs	8,471	8,402	9,028	785	969	873	9.3	11.5	9.7
Pine	9,010	8,827	9,381	1,148	1,420	1,176	12.7	16.1	12.5
REGION 7W	125,640	123,475	122,153	8,223	10,175	9,409	6.5	8.2	7.7
Benton	13,669	13,238	13,200	984	1,151	1,096	7.2	8.7	8.3
Sherburne	16,976	16,536	16,257	1,281	1,581	1,282	7.5	9.6	7.9
Stearns	57,455	55,662	55,925	3,582	4,328	4,520	6.2	7.8	8.1
Wright	37,540	38,039	36,771	2,376	3,115	2,511	6.3	8.2	6.8

1/ Benton, Stearns, and Sherburne Counties

ST. CLOUD MSA NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT

INDUSTRY	EMPLOYMENT			PERCENT CHANGE	
	April 1986	March 1986	April 1985	Month Ago	Year Ago
Total Nonagricultural Wage & Salary	64,548	63,641	62,917	1.4	2.6
Total Manufacturing	11,471	11,032	10,660	4.0	7.6
Durable Goods	6,504	6,044	6,144	7.6	5.9
Nondurable Goods	4,967	4,988	4,516	-0.4	10.0
Total Nonmanufacturing	53,077	52,609	52,257	0.9	1.6
Construction	2,373	2,086	2,651	13.8	-11.7
Transp., Comm. & Pub. Util.	3,704	3,619	3,676	2.3	0.8
Wholesale Trade	3,183	3,133	3,040	1.6	4.7
Retail Trade	15,927	15,899	14,927	0.2	6.7
Finance, Insur. & Real Estate	2,236	2,225	2,142	0.5	4.4
Service & Miscellaneous	13,477	13,242	13,235	1.8	1.8
Government	12,177	12,405	12,586	-1.9	-3.4

ST. CLOUD AREA

By Ron Daws

Compared with April 1985, there were 1,050 fewer jobless workers in the St. Cloud MSA this April, and 3,770 more jobs. The net effect of these two trends was to lower last year's 8.1 percent unemployment rate to 6.6 percent this April.

Over the month, or from March to April, the unemployment rate dropped from 8.3 percent to 6.6 as the number of jobs increased by 3,877 and the number of jobless decreased by 1,215. From March to April of 1985, the number of jobs had increased more modestly at 1,075, and the decrease in the number of jobless was only 1,040.

The industries most responsible for the increase in jobs over the year were durable and nondurable goods (up 5.9 and 10.0 percent respectively), and the large retail trade sector (up 6.7 percent or 1,000 jobs). Although construction lost 11.7 percent of its jobs over the year, the much larger government cell, though losing only 3.4 percent of its jobs, accounted for 1,000 workers compared with construction's 278. Construction's 13.8 percent gain in jobs over the month (March-April) was primarily seasonal.

Not reflected in the April data was a seasonal May layoff of about 100 workers at Franklin Manufacturing (St. Cloud's second largest manufacturer and a builder of refrigeration units). This move, necessary because of declining customer orders, will show up in May's durable goods employment cell and the unemployment rate.

Analysis of Local Conditions

NORTHEAST MINNESOTA

By Mike Casey

The regional employment situation registered its strongest improvement of the year in April. Employment gains combined with unemployment declines in six of the seven counties in northeastern Minnesota. Both developments were somewhat stronger than in either of the past two years for the March-to-April period. Overall, the rate of unemployment dropped by more than two percentage points as a result of these seasonal changes.

Employment growth was primarily concentrated in two industries as indicated by the number of claims filed for unemployment benefits. Such claims fell by more than 1,800 in number, or nearly 25 percent below the March level. Claims in the mining industry accounted for sixty percent of this improvement, while claims from construction workers dropped another 25 percent of the overall decline. With the exception of the durable goods sector of manufacturing all other industries also recorded declines of smaller degrees over the month.

With the strong employment growth in the mining and construction sectors of the regional economy leading the way, rates of unemployment fell in six counties in the area. Only Cook County failed to register some improvement in the rate of joblessness from the March level. It should be noted, however, that Cook County estimates showed only 16 fewer jobs and two more persons unemployed.

LABOR FORCE ESTIMATES

AREA	CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE			UNEMPLOYMENT			UNEMP. RATE		
	April 1986	March 1986	April 1985	April 1986	March 1986	April 1985	April 1986	March 1986	April 1985
REGION 3	**133,679**	**133,533**	**136,973**	**14,931**	**17,815**	**15,488**	**11.2**	**13.3**	**11.3**
Aitkin	5,165	5,172	5,540	829	917	951	16.1	17.7	17.2
Carlton	11,212	11,001	11,536	1,406	1,540	1,346	12.5	14.0	11.7
Cook	2,179	2,193	2,447	246	246	288	11.4	11.2	11.8
Itasca	17,110	16,979	17,899	2,351	2,551	2,261	13.7	15.0	12.6
Koochiching	7,823	7,698	8,801	848	850	1,384	10.8	11.0	15.7
Lake	4,154	4,215	4,252	626	734	578	15.1	17.4	13.6
St. Louis	86,036	86,275	86,498	8,623	10,977	8,680	10.0	12.7	10.0
Duluth Only	**34,259**	**33,589**	**34,902**	**2,666**	**2,860**	**3,144**	**7.8**	**8.5**	**9.0**
Balance St. Louis	**51,777**	**52,686**	**51,596**	**5,957**	**8,117**	**5,536**	**11.5**	**15.4**	**10.7**

DULUTH AND DULUTH-SUPERIOR MSA NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT

INDUSTRY	EMPLOYMENT DULUTH			PERCENT CHANGE		EMPLOYMENT DULUTH-SUPERIOR			PERCENT CHANGE	
	April 1986	March 1986	April 1985	Mo. Ago	Yr. Ago	April 1986	March 1986	April 1985	Mo. Ago	Yr. Ago
Total Nonagricultural Wage & Salary	**41,310**	**40,600**	**40,890**	**1.7**	**1.0**	**83,380**	**81,080**	**84,610**	**2.8**	**-1.5**
Total Manufacturing	**3,530**	**3,510**	**3,600**	**0.6**	**-1.9**	**6,750**	**6,710**	**6,800**	**0.6**	**-0.7**
Durable Goods	1,640	1,620	1,720	1.2	-4.7	3,710	3,670	3,920	1.1	-5.4
Nondurable Goods	1,890	1,890	1,890	0.0	0.0	3,040	3,040	2,890	0.0	5.2
Total Nonmanufacturing	**37,780**	**37,090**	**37,280**	**1.9**	**1.3**	**76,630**	**74,370**	**77,810**	**3.0**	**-1.5**
Construction	1,000	830	1,000	20.5	0.0	2,260	1,950	2,240	15.9	0.9
Trans., Comm., & Pub. Util.	2,950	2,700	2,970	9.3	-0.7	5,660	5,390	5,930	5.0	-4.6
Wholesale Trade	1,690	1,660	1,740	1.8	-2.9	3,560	3,500	3,540	1.7	0.6
Retail Trade	8,750	8,680	8,900	0.8	-1.7	17,620	17,590	17,900	0.2	-1.6
Finan., Insur., & Real Est.	1,760	1,740	1,750	1.1	0.6	3,050	3,020	3,020	1.0	1.0
Services, Mining, & Miscel.	11,760	11,600	11,260	1.4	4.4	25,060	23,640	25,600	6.0	-2.1
Government	9,870	9,890	9,660	-0.2	2.2	19,420	19,270	19,580	0.8	-0.8

Analysis of Local Conditions

SOUTHERN MINNESOTA

By Mike Casey

LABOR FORCE ESTIMATES									
AREA	CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE			UNEMPLOYMENT			UNEMP. RATE		
	April 1986	March 1986	April 1985	April 1986	March 1986	April 1985	Apr. 1986	Mar. 1986	Apr. 1985
REGION 6W	**26,189**	**25,203**	**28,701**	**2,052**	**2,713**	**2,349**	**7.8**	**10.8**	**8.2**
Big Stone	3,372	3,236	3,660	226	291	274	6.7	9.0	7.5
Chippewa	6,682	6,620	7,319	621	879	673	9.3	13.3	9.2
Lac Qui Parle	4,568	4,341	4,951	274	378	356	6.0	8.7	7.2
Swift	5,466	5,199	6,163	517	627	602	9.5	12.1	9.8
Yellow Medicine	6,101	5,807	6,608	414	538	444	6.8	9.3	6.7
REGION 8	**63,871**	**61,271**	**67,835**	**4,312**	**5,140**	**4,290**	**6.8**	**8.4**	**6.3**
Cottonwood	6,285	5,890	6,587	451	506	448	7.2	8.6	6.8
Jackson	6,526	6,280	6,784	608	730	398	9.3	11.6	5.9
Lincoln	3,518	3,238	3,893	279	305	274	7.9	9.4	7.0
Lyon	13,162	12,787	13,788	871	1,000	849	6.6	7.8	6.2
Murray	4,881	4,578	5,445	405	518	437	8.3	11.3	8.0
Nobles	10,722	10,398	11,374	620	777	747	5.8	7.5	6.6
Pipestone	5,584	5,403	5,862	277	298	239	5.0	5.5	4.1
Redwood	8,522	8,198	9,163	583	692	669	6.8	8.4	7.3
Rock	4,671	4,499	4,939	218	314	229	4.7	7.0	4.6
REGION 9	**111,176**	**108,619**	**113,891**	**7,364**	**8,697**	**7,456**	**6.6**	**8.0**	**6.5**
Blue Earth	27,598	27,181	28,057	1,371	1,623	1,414	5.0	6.0	5.0
Brown	13,717	13,388	14,001	894	1,088	1,018	6.5	8.1	7.3
Faribault	9,351	8,928	9,189	865	1,038	641	9.3	11.6	7.0
Le Sueur	10,862	10,612	11,290	1,045	1,181	1,114	9.6	11.1	9.9
Martin	12,437	12,193	12,893	953	1,047	867	7.7	8.6	6.7
Nicollet	14,635	14,354	14,948	692	767	783	4.7	5.3	5.2
Sibley	7,277	7,013	7,853	690	797	733	9.5	11.4	9.3
Waseca	9,506	9,464	9,511	517	802	505	5.4	8.5	5.3
Watonwan	5,793	5,486	6,149	337	354	381	5.8	6.5	6.2
REGION 10	**217,601**	**214,093**	**218,032**	**13,785**	**16,068**	**13,543**	**6.3**	**7.5**	**6.2**
Dodge	7,843	7,349	7,943	703	832	631	9.0	11.3	7.9
Fillmore	10,819	10,268	11,404	874	1,096	1,008	8.1	10.7	8.8
Freeborn	17,027	16,518	17,423	1,187	1,253	1,178	7.0	7.6	6.8
Goodhue	20,337	19,846	20,349	1,142	1,381	1,300	5.6	7.0	6.4
Houston	9,273	8,790	9,459	586	746	644	6.3	8.5	6.8
Mower	19,547	19,702	20,076	1,420	1,570	1,127	7.3	8.0	5.6
Olmsted	57,340	57,767	57,375	2,508	2,952	2,596	4.4	5.1	4.5
Rice	26,032	25,830	25,495	1,826	2,082	1,667	7.0	8.1	6.5
Steele	15,139	14,737	14,723	1,059	1,210	924	7.0	8.2	6.3
Wabasha	8,893	8,416	9,337	741	893	779	8.3	10.6	8.3
Winona	25,351	24,870	24,448	1,739	2,053	1,689	6.9	8.3	6.9
ROCHESTER CITY	**34,825**	**35,079**	**34,763**	**1,696**	**1,961**	**1,666**	**4.9**	**5.6**	**4.8**

ROCHESTER MSA NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT					
INDUSTRY	EMPLOYMENT			PERCENT CHANGE	
	April 1986	March 1986	April 1985	Month Ago	Year Ago
Total Nonagricultural Wage & Salary	**54,430**	**54,100**	**54,800**	**0.6**	**-0.7**
Total Manufacturing	**10,480**	**10,510**	**11,220**	**-0.3**	**-6.6**
Durable Goods	8,670	8,670	9,520	0.0	-8.9
Nondurable Goods	1,810	1,840	1,700	-1.6	6.5
Total Nonmanufacturing	**43,950**	**43,600**	**43,580**	**0.8**	**0.8**
Construction & Mining	1,570	1,480	1,720	6.1	-8.7
Transp., Comm., & Public Util.	1,830	1,850	1,890	-1.1	-3.2
Wholesale Trade	1,160	1,170	1,250	-0.9	-7.2
Retail Trade	9,780	9,540	9,900	2.5	-1.2
Finan., Insur., & Real Estate	1,550	1,540	1,490	0.6	4.0
Total Services	22,350	22,190	21,700	0.7	3.0
Health Services	15,470	15,430	15,050	0.3	2.8
Other Services	6,890	6,770	6,650	1.8	3.6
Government	5,710	5,830	5,630	-2.1	1.4

Labor force developments showed some improvement over the month of March. Employment increased while the number of persons without jobs declined in each of the four economic development regions in southern Minnesota. These improvements combined to lower the overall rate of unemployment from eight to 6.6 percent. This strong improvement was expected as this seasonal pattern of employment growth has been evident in previous years.

Employment gains were strongest in two industries, as indicated by the number of claims filed for unemployment benefits. Overall, such claims fell by nearly 2,600 in number, or twenty percent below the March level. Claims in the construction industry accounted for one-half of this improvement, with each of the area's economic regions recording a remarkably consistent decline of about thirty percent. Claims from workers in layoff status from firms manufacturing durable goods products dropped by another five hundred filings. Together, the construction and manufacturing industries accounted for seven of every ten fewer claims over the month.

Many of those unemployed during March benefitted from the seasonal employment expansion. Unemployment rates fell in each of the area's thirty-four counties over the month. However, rates of unemployment are still higher than one year earlier in eighteen counties, while another three counties have shown no improvement.

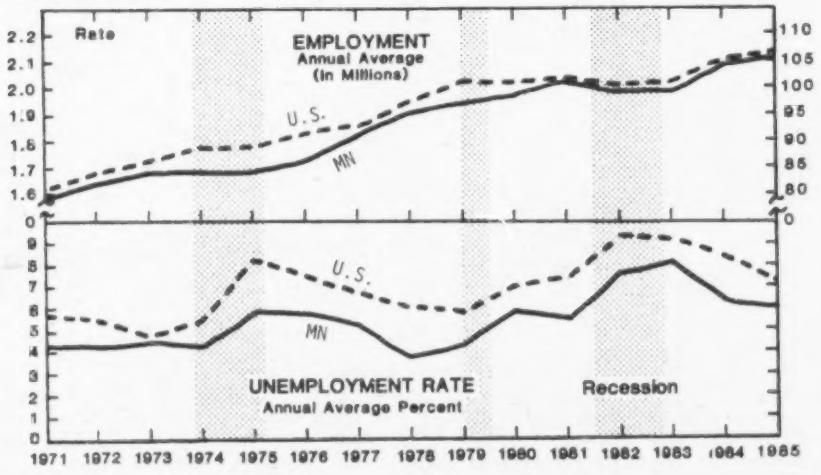
Labor Force Statistics

Labor Force Estimates	MINNESOTA (Numbers in Thousands)			UNITED STATES (Numbers in Millions)		
	April 1986	Change From Last Mo.	Change From Year Ago	April 1986	Change From Last Mo.	Change From Year Ago
Civilian Labor Force	2,243.1	21.7	14.8	116.3	0.0	2.0
Employed	2,104.6	43.8	14.1	108.2	0.6	2.0
Unemployed	138.5	-22.1	0.7	8.1	-0.6	0.0
Unemployment Rate						
Actual	6.2	-1.0	0.0	7.0	-0.5	-0.1
Seasonally Adjusted	5.8	-0.3	0.0	7.1	-0.1	-0.2

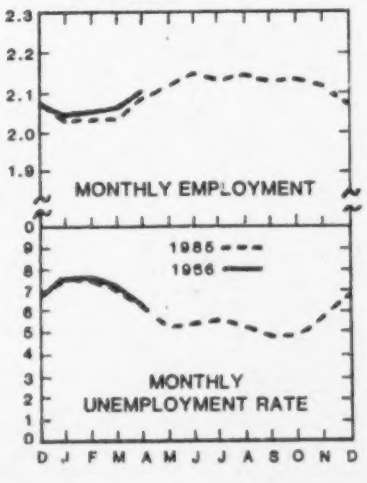
Historical Labor Force Series

Year	Minnesota (Annual Average in Thousands)				United States (Annual Average in Millions)			
	Labor Force	Employment	Unemployment Number	Unemployment Rate	Labor Force	Employment	Unemployment Number	Unemployment Rate
1970	1625.0	1557.0	68.0	4.2	82.8	78.7	4.1	4.9
1971	1664.0	1592.0	73.0	4.4	84.4	79.4	5.0	5.9
1972	1704.0	1630.0	73.0	4.3	87.0	82.2	4.9	5.6
1973	1766.0	1686.0	80.0	4.5	89.4	85.1	4.4	4.9
1974	1769.0	1691.0	77.0	4.3	91.9	86.8	5.2	5.6
1975	1790.0	1684.0	106.0	5.9	93.8	85.8	7.9	8.5
1976	1850.0	1740.0	109.0	5.9	96.2	88.8	7.4	7.7
1977	1909.0	1811.0	98.0	5.1	99.0	92.0	7.0	7.1
1978	1979.0	1903.0	76.0	3.8	102.3	96.0	6.2	6.1
1979	2039.0	1954.0	85.0	4.2	105.0	98.8	6.1	5.8
1980	2111.0	1985.0	125.0	5.9	106.9	99.3	7.6	7.1
1981	2154.0	2035.0	119.0	5.5	108.7	100.4	8.3	7.6
1982	2167.0	1998.0	170.0	7.8	110.2	99.5	10.7	9.7
1983	2176.0	1998.0	178.0	8.2	111.6	100.8	10.7	9.6
1984	2229.0	2088.0	141.0	6.3	113.5	105.0	8.5	7.5
1985	2234.0	2101.0	133.0	6.0	115.5	108.0	8.3	7.2

MN and the U.S., Employment & Unemployment Rate



MN, 1985 and 1986



Labor Market Conditions

The table and graphs in this section describe the behavior of the market for labor services in terms of its quantity, price, and supply. The quantity of labor services, which is the number of employed persons, is classified by industry. The price of labor services is roughly indicated by the industry wage. Unemployment estimates provide a qualified measure of excess labor supply. The degree to which persons participate in the labor market and the effectiveness of the market in utilizing labor services are indicated by Labor Force Estimates and by Other Rates of Labor Utilization.

Labor Force & Establishment Data	MINNESOTA (Numbers in Thousands)			UNITED STATES (Numbers in Thousands)		
	FIRST QUARTER 1986	Percent Change from		FIRST QUARTER 1986	Percent Change from	
		Last Qtr.	Year Ago		Last Qtr.	Year Ago
Labor Force Estimates						
Total Labor Force						
Actual	2,218.0	-1.1	1.3	115,822	-0.2	1.8
Seasonally Adjusted	2,267.8	1.5	1.3	117,027	0.8	1.7
Employment						
Actual	2,051.9	-2.9	1.2	107,095	-1.1	2.1
Seasonally Adjusted	2,125.3	1.2	1.2	108,768	0.7	2.0
Unemployment						
Actual	166.1	27.7	3.4	8,727	11.7	-1.8
Seasonally Adjusted	142.5	6.1	3.2	8,259	1.2	-1.7
Unemployment Rates						
Actual	7.5	29.3	2.7	7.5	11.9	-3.8
Seasonally Adjusted	6.3	5.0	1.6	7.1	1.4	-2.7
Other Rates of Labor Utilization						
Participation Rt. (Labor Force/Population (16+)	70.2	0.3	-0.1	65.1	0.3	0.5
Full Employment Deficit - Percent of Workers1/	3.5	1.8	3.3	3.5	2.7	3.8
Manpower Utilization Rate2/	83.9	0.2	0.3	83.0	-0.1	0.2
Nonagricultural Wage & Salary Positions						
Employment*	1,886.0	0.5	1.6	99,662	0.9	3.1
Mining	7.0	-22.2	-2.8	925	-3.1	-5.2
Construction	72.8	2.2	3.6	4,883	2.6	7.6
Manufacturing	371.5	0.3	-2.2	19,424	0.2	-0.7
Durables	221.0	-0.3	-4.1	11,516	0.0	-1.4
Nondurables	150.5	1.1	0.8	7,908	0.5	0.3
Trans., Comm., & Public Utilities	99.1	0.2	1.5	5,350	0.2	1.6
Trade	472.0	0.4	1.6	23,790	1.3	4.0
Fin., Ins., & Real Estate	113.8	1.1	4.8	6,126	1.4	5.4
Services	442.1	0.8	3.0	22,630	1.2	5.2
Government	307.7	0.8	3.1	16,534	0.2	2.6
Average Weekly Hours*						
Mining	39.9	2.0	0.8	42.9	-1.4	-0.7
Construction	37.3	-1.3	-1.8	37.2	-0.8	-1.8
Manufacturing	40.4	0.2	0.5	40.8	0.0	1.0
Durables	41.1	0.2	0.0	41.4	0.0	1.0
Nondurables	39.5	0.0	1.3	39.8	-0.3	1.0
Trans., Comm., & Public Utilities	37.0	-0.5	-2.1	39.3	-0.3	-0.3
Trade	30.6	1.3	2.0	31.7	0.0	-0.9
Fin., Ins., & Real Estate	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	36.7	0.8	0.8
Services	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	32.9	0.3	0.3
Average Hourly Wage						
Mining	13.62	6.7	2.1	12.23	1.4	2.9
Construction	14.95	-2.9	-4.2	12.26	-0.6	-0.2
Manufacturing	10.29	1.1	3.4	9.69	0.7	2.6
Durables	10.47	0.1	4.9	10.28	0.5	2.8
Nondurables	10.03	2.2	1.3	8.84	0.9	2.8
Trans., Comm., & Public Utilities	11.97	-0.1	3.5	11.59	0.4	3.0
Trade	7.72	1.3	2.7	7.01	1.2	1.6
Fin., Ins., & Real Estate	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	8.21	1.9	4.7
Services	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	8.20	1.2	4.3

1/ Four percent is a generally agreed upon criteria for measuring full employment. It allows for the movement of persons between jobs. Labor Force Unemployment Rate less four percent, based on official estimates.

2/ Estimated worker hours expended in nonfarm payroll employment as a percent of potential worker hours assuming that each member of the nonfarm labor payroll labor force was employed at a standard rate of 40 hours per week.

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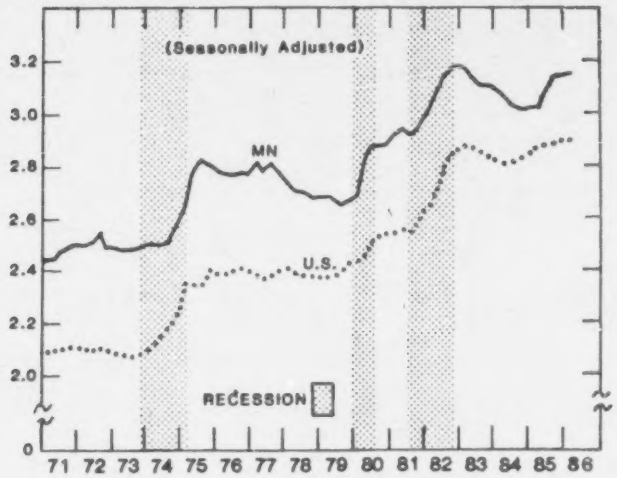
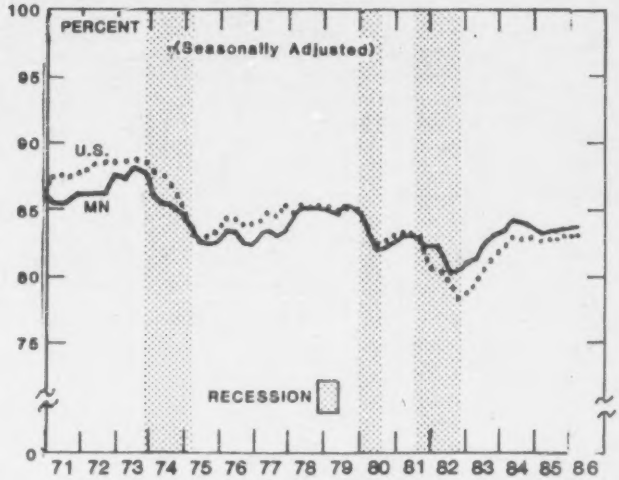
Labor Market Conditions

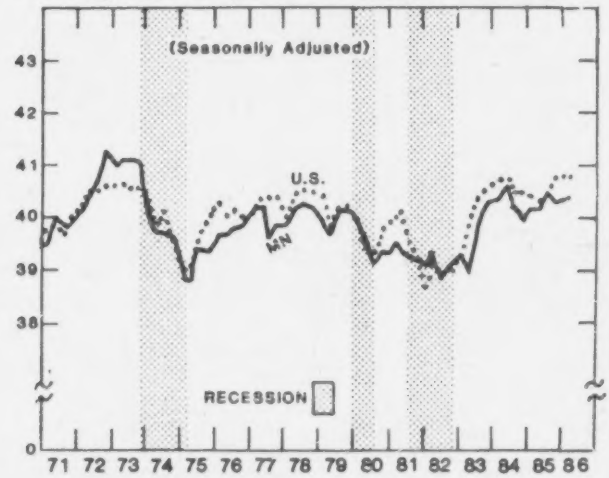
Ratio of Services to Goods Producing Jobs



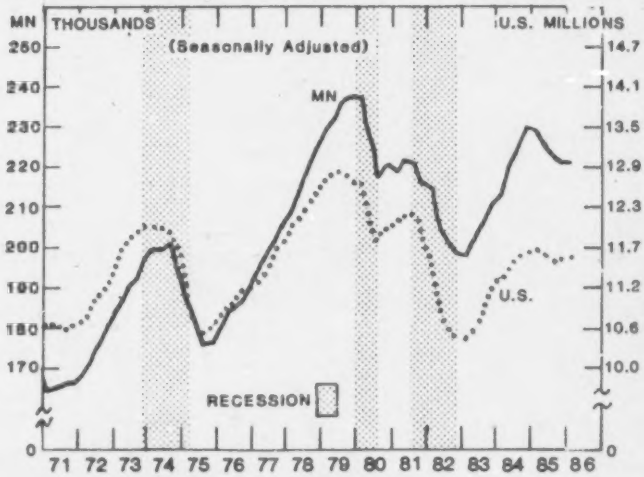
Manpower Utilization Rate



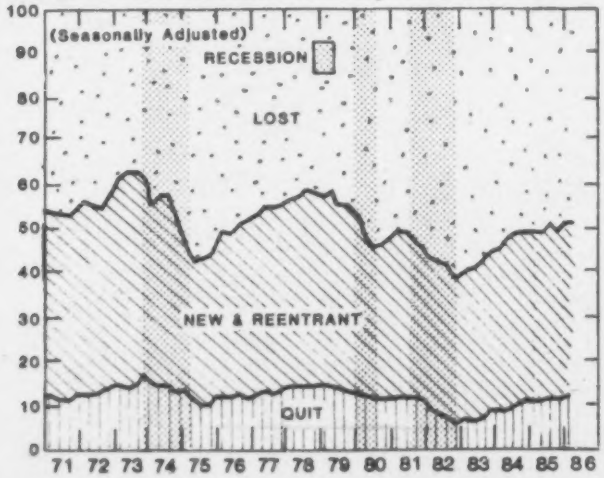
Average Weekly Hours, Manufacturing



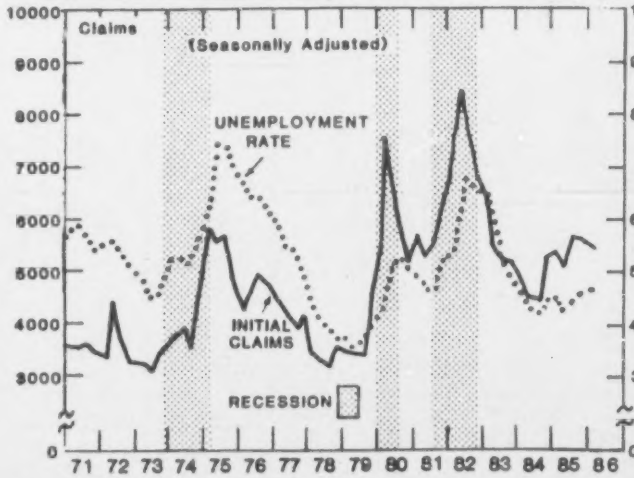
Manufacturing Employment, Durable Goods



U.S. Unemployment: Percent Distribution by Reason



MN Weekly Initial Claims & Handbook Unemployment Rate



Labor Market Conditions

The Table below provides data on persons who file claims for unemployment compensation in Minnesota. Only those claiming benefits from the regular State program are represented, since data on the characteristics of Federal employees and veterans are not available, and data on those receiving benefits from extended programs is reported only when those programs are in effect. If those receiving extended benefits were included they would distort the numerical comparisons over time, but would not substantially change the percentage distributions other than to increase the proportion of long-term unemployed.

Persons Claiming Benefits	FIRST QUARTER 1986			APRIL 1986			
	Number	Percent Change From		Number	Percent Change From		Percent Long Term
		Last Qtr.	Year Ago		Month Ago	Year Ago	
By Age & Sex							
Male	52,144	75.3	4.3	38,811	-23.6	3.2	35.6
Under 45	39,935	73.2	3.1	29,714	-23.4	2.6	35.5
16-24	8,850	70.9	-4.2	6,019	-27.3	-10.0	38.2
25-34	19,902	75.1	3.1	15,031	-22.9	3.7	35.0
35-44	11,183	71.7	9.8	8,664	-21.4	11.3	34.5
45 and Over	12,209	82.4	8.2	9,097	-24.0	5.1	35.7
45-54	7,001	83.0	7.6	5,103	-25.4	5.5	34.1
55 and Over	5,208	81.5	9.1	3,994	-22.2	4.7	37.9
Female	14,714	21.5	11.2	13,752	-5.0	15.5	27.0
Under 45	10,882	19.7	11.0	10,134	-5.5	14.5	26.3
16-24	2,506	21.9	4.1	2,166	-10.4	1.3	26.7
25-34	5,003	19.7	10.3	4,736	-5.4	14.3	26.2
35-44	3,373	18.3	17.9	3,232	-1.9	25.9	26.0
45 and Over	3,832	26.8	11.7	3,618	-3.9	18.3	28.9
45-54	2,174	25.3	13.1	2,074	-3.3	18.6	26.8
55 and Over	1,658	28.8	9.9	1,544	-4.6	18.0	31.8
By Industry	**66,858**	**59.7**	**5.7**	**52,563**	**-19.4**	**6.1**	**33.3**
Ag., For., Fish.	2,074	106.2	12.6	1,064	-43.6	10.3	55.7
Mining	3,309	42.5	-8.8	1,437	-50.1	71.7	70.9
Construction	21,332	173.5	2.5	14,554	-30.7	-1.9	40.4
Manufacturing	17,401	20.6	8.9	15,553	-7.0	4.0	29.9
Pub. Utilities	3,014	95.2	2.1	2,673	-13.9	10.4	30.9
Wholesale Trade	3,505	37.1	-1.9	3,077	-13.1	0.5	28.7
Retail Trade	6,052	51.1	17.7	5,417	-12.6	15.5	25.8
Fin., Ins., Real Est.	1,150	18.8	-0.1	1,122	-5.3	7.4	30.3
Services	7,081	23.0	14.4	6,363	-8.5	16.0	25.4
Public Admin.	1,169	24.0	2.8	766	-29.7	6.4	33.5
Inf. Not Available	771	45.2	-7.0	537	-24.4	3.7	3.8
By Occupation	**66,858**	**59.7**	**5.7**	**52,563**	**-19.4**	**6.1**	**33.3**
Prof., Tech., Mgr.	6,522	14.9	33.0	6,207	-5.3	34.0	28.6
Clerical	4,800	20.5	21.7	4,654	-5.0	22.9	27.0
Sales	2,081	31.3	27.0	1,963	-7.6	24.5	27.1
Services	3,288	26.1	8.2	2,872	-10.4	9.5	25.3
Farm., For., Fish.	1,729	99.7	9.2	920	-41.6	7.2	49.7
Processing	2,695	50.5	-4.2	2,578	6.9	5.3	30.8
Machine Trade	4,060	21.1	16.3	3,241	-16.7	-3.0	29.3
Benchwork	5,741	9.6	6.1	5,059	-7.6	7.5	28.0
Structural Work	23,226	148.4	2.8	15,967	-30.3	-1.3	38.4
Misc.	12,506	73.0	-6.8	8,885	-25.9	-1.7	38.1
Inf. Not Available	210	13.5	-47.0	217	-6.9	-35.0	46.8
By Duration	**66,858**	**59.7**	**5.7**	**52,563**	**-19.4**	**6.1**	
0-14 Weeks	54,916	57.2	1.4	35,060	-26.5	5.2	
15+ Weeks (Long-Term)	11,942	72.4	31.2	17,503	-0.3	8.1	

Labor Market Conditions

MINNESOTA NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE & SALARY EMPLOYMENT, HOURS & EARNINGS

Industry	EMPLOYMENT 1/ (thousands)			PERCENT CHANGE FROM		PRODUCTION WORKERS' HOURS & EARNINGS 2/					
						Average Weekly Earnings		Average Hourly Earnings		Average Weekly Hours	
	April 1986	March 1986	April 1985	March 1986	April 1985	April 1986	April 1985	April 1986	April 1985	April 1986	April 1985
Total Nonagricultural	**1,876.1**	**1,849.9**	**1,849.3**	**1.4**	**1.4**						
Manufacturing	**365.1**	**364.4**	**373.5**	**0.2**	**-2.3**	**415.31**	**402.20**	**10.28**	**10.03**	**40.4**	**40.1**
Durable Goods	217.9	217.5	227.7	0.2	-4.3	433.46	414.29	10.47	10.08	41.4	41.1
Lumber and Furniture	17.3	17.0	16.2	1.7	6.3	466.62	453.87	11.11	11.07	42.0	41.0
Stone, Clay and Glass	6.7	6.1	7.6	9.7	-11.5	410.78	364.00	10.56	10.40	38.9	35.0
Primary Metals	6.1	6.3	6.3	-2.5	-3.5	400.15	403.60	9.55	9.43	41.9	42.8
Fabricated Metals	36.5	36.2	35.7	0.8	2.1	470.41	439.68	11.39	10.75	41.3	40.9
Nonelectrical Machinery	82.6	83.4	92.4	-0.9	-10.6	443.47	441.61	10.79	10.44	41.1	42.3
Office and Computing	41.9	42.6	49.1	-1.6	-14.6	469.89	480.25	11.35	10.89	41.4	44.1
Electrical Machinery	27.1	27.0	28.7	0.2	-5.7	347.73	310.84	8.44	7.81	41.2	39.8
Transportation Equipment	7.6	7.5	7.6	1.6	0.8	547.75	501.34	12.65	11.42	43.3	43.9
Scientific Instruments	28.2	28.2	27.6	-0.2	2.1	417.36	396.73	9.89	9.70	42.2	40.8
Miscellaneous Manufacturing	5.8	5.8	5.5	0.7	5.8	397.94	350.43	9.52	9.31	41.8	37.6
Nondurable Goods	147.2	146.9	145.8	0.2	0.9	391.78	385.45	10.02	9.96	39.1	38.7
Food and Kindred	41.8	41.6	41.5	0.6	0.9	353.34	339.79	9.06	8.78	39.0	38.7
Textiles and Apparel	4.4	4.4	4.7	-0.5	-5.9	256.20	226.10	6.76	6.46	37.9	35.0
Paper and Allied	32.1	32.1	33.1	-0.1	-2.9	501.48	499.38	11.94	11.75	42.0	42.5
Printing and Publishing	44.6	44.5	42.8	0.3	4.3	376.66	379.05	10.18	10.50	37.0	36.1
Chemicals and Petroleum	10.2	10.2	10.1	-0.1	1.2	462.76	437.49	11.37	11.02	40.7	39.7
Rubber, Plastic and Leather	14.0	14.0	13.7	-0.2	2.2	332.90	322.43	8.58	8.31	38.8	38.8
Nonmanufacturing	**1,511.0**	**1,485.5**	**1,475.8**	**1.7**	**2.4**						
Mining	7.9	6.7	9.5	18.4	-17.4	528.40	523.64	13.21	13.19	40.0	39.7
Metal Mining	6.2	5.3	7.9	16.8	-21.8	560.51	546.29	14.19	13.83	39.5	39.5
Construction	65.2	57.3	62.9	13.8	3.7	572.59	599.46	14.95	15.53	38.3	38.6
Transport., Comm., & Pub. Util.	98.0	97.6	98.2	0.5	-0.2						
Transportation	65.1	64.7	63.9	0.6	1.9						
Trucking and Warehousing	25.8	26.2	26.1	-1.4	-1.0	386.11	388.49	12.18	11.46	31.7	33.9
Communication and Public Util.	32.9	32.8	34.4	0.4	-4.2	563.34	529.32	14.19	13.20	39.7	40.1
Trade	465.7	457.6	459.0	1.8	1.5	232.37	224.07	7.72	7.57	30.1	29.6
Wholesale	116.1	114.8	115.7	1.2	0.4	402.62	376.35	10.35	9.93	38.9	37.9
Retail	349.6	342.8	343.3	2.0	1.8	183.54	179.79	6.65	6.61	27.6	27.2
Building Materials	16.9	15.9	16.8	6.3	0.3	299.77	312.56	8.35	8.54	35.9	36.6
General Merchandise	48.6	48.4	48.4	0.4	0.5	183.30	166.06	6.57	6.29	27.9	26.4
Food Stores	46.6	46.1	45.7	1.2	2.1	203.89	201.60	7.23	7.20	28.2	28.0
Automotive	39.6	38.8	38.3	2.2	3.5	335.24	331.15	9.21	8.95	36.4	37.0
Apparel	17.6	17.4	17.7	1.1	-0.7	126.44	120.23	5.57	5.32	22.7	22.6
Home Furnishings	14.4	14.4	13.6	0.1	6.3	231.27	235.20	7.16	7.35	32.3	31.9
Eating and Drinking	119.7	115.6	116.9	3.5	2.4	104.20	99.43	4.57	4.54	22.8	21.9
Fin., Insur., Real Est.	114.7	113.4	109.3	1.1	4.9						
Finance	53.7	53.5	51.1	0.4	5.1						
Insurance	42.3	41.9	40.0	1.0	5.8						
Real Estate	18.7	18.1	18.2	3.6	2.7						
Services	443.7	436.8	429.1	1.6	3.4						
Personal Services	22.3	21.7	22.0	2.6	1.2						
Business Services	80.1	78.7	75.4	1.7	6.1						
Repair Services	19.5	19.4	18.5	0.4	5.2						
Health Services	141.7	140.8	139.0	0.6	1.9						
Hospitals	49.5	49.3	49.6	0.4	-0.3						
Nursing Homes	40.5	40.3	39.7	0.6	2.0						
Legal Services	13.1	12.9	12.3	1.1	6.5						
Private Education	26.3	26.1	25.6	0.8	2.9						
Government	315.7	316.2	307.7	-0.1	2.6						
Federal	33.2	32.9	31.7	1.0	4.6						
State	79.2	79.0	77.0	0.2	2.8						
Education	43.8	43.6	41.8	0.3	4.7						
Local	203.3	204.3	199.0	-0.5	2.2						
Education	110.3	111.3	106.9	-0.9	3.2						

1/ Totals may not add because of rounding.

2/ Average earnings data are on a "gross" basis and are derived from reports of payroll for full and part-time production or nonsupervisory workers. The payroll is reported before deductions of any kind. Bonuses, retroactive pay, tips, payment in kind, and "fringe benefits" are excluded.

National Economic Activity
Spending, Output, Income, and Prices

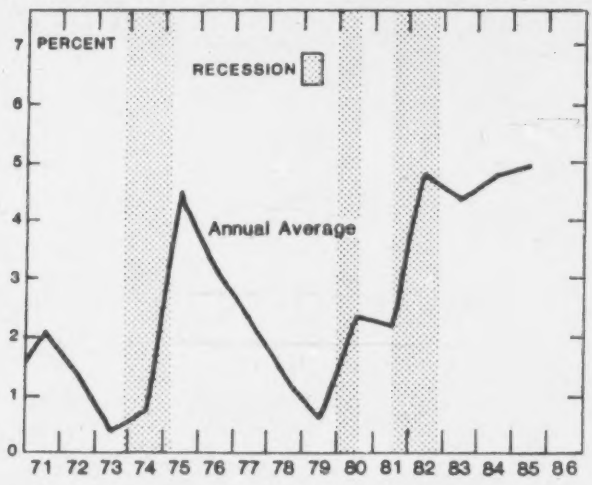
The overall level and composition of National Output shape labor market conditions, and nominal and real earnings. (Nominal values are not adjusted for inflation; real values are adjusted for inflation.) Personal Consumption Expenditures, especially on Durable Goods, together with data on Retail Sales, are frequently used as indicators of future levels of employment. The number of Building Permits influences the level of employment in construction and related industries. The Federal Budget Deficit is a key indicator of the stimulatory effect of government policy. Whether this effect results in inflation, improved employment conditions, or some combination of the two, depends in part, upon the degree to which present productive capacity is utilized. Present and anticipated Money and Credit Conditions determine the ability of consumers, business, and State and Local governments to borrow in order to finance purchases, which, in turn, generate income and employment.

Spending, Output, Income, and Prices	United States		
	FIRST QUARTER 1986	Percent Change from	
		Last Qtr.	Year Ago
Spending and Output			
Gross National Product (in Billions of 1972 Dollars)	3,623.5	0.9	2.1
Personal Consumption Expenditures	2,354.3	1.0	2.9
Durable Goods	346.9	0.1	3.6
Nondurable Goods	865.4	1.7	3.0
Services	1,142.0	0.8	2.5
Gross Private Domestic Investment	680.7	3.8	6.4
Nonresidential, Fixed	469.8	-3.4	2.8
Residential, Fixed	177.8	1.3	6.7
Net Exports	-130.3	#	#
Government Purchases	718.8	-3.6	4.0
Federal	319.7	-8.4	5.1
State and Local	399.1	0.7	3.1
Current Federal Budget Surplus (Deficit) 1/	-210.5	-226.9	-162.6
Current Federal Budget Surplus (Deficit) as % of GNP 1/	-5.1	-5.6	-4.2
Retail Sales (in millions of dollars)	117,120	1.2	5.1
Industrial Production (Base Year - 1977)	125.8	0.3	1.6
Housing Starts (Annualized in Thousands)	1,988	12.1	12.8
Plant Utilization Rates	80.0	-0.1	-0.6
New Orders - Durable Goods (in millions of dollars)	106,971	1.6	4.4
Income and Credit			
Total Personal Income (in billions of dollars)	3,397.9	1.3	4.8
Total Disposable Personal Income (in billions of dollars)	2,894.5	1.7	5.7
Per Capita Personal Income			
Current Dollars	14,121	1.1	3.9
1967 Dollars	4,372	0.9	1.0
Median Family Income - Family of Four (in dollars)	36,340	1.1	3.8
Poverty Threshold for Family of Four (in dollars)	10,990	--	3.2
Average Weekly Earnings of Production Workers in Mfg.	392.45	-0.7	3.6
Money and Credit			
Money Supply (M2) (in billions of dollars)	2,579.1	1.1	6.7
Federal Reserve Discount Rate	7.36	-1.9	-8.0
Prime Rate Charged by Banks	9.37	-1.4	-11.1
Consumer Installment Credit as % of Disp. Pers. Income	18.9	1.7	10.9
Prices			
Consumer Price Index (All Urban Consumers)	327.3	0.2	3.1
Food	307.8	1.3	2.3
Housing	356.8	0.5	3.9
Apparel	205.1	-2.5	1.4
Transportation	317.6	-1.6	0.8
Medical Care	422.1	2.3	7.2
Personal Care	289.2	1.3	4.0
Producer Price Index	304.7	-1.5	-1.4
Finished Goods	288.9	-1.9	-0.4
Raw Materials	290.4	-5.1	-8.0

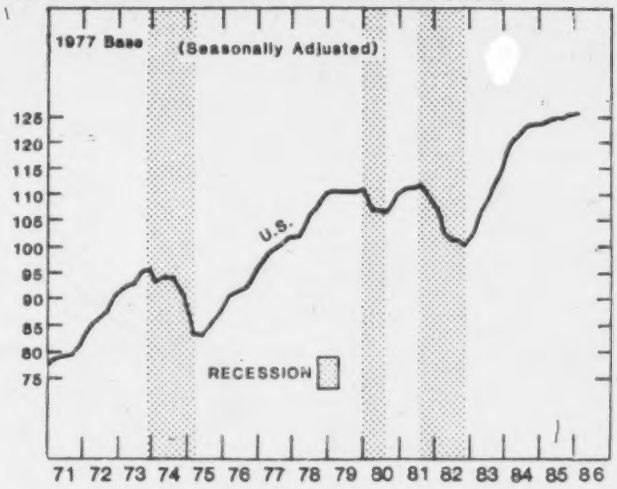
Percent change not applicable
1/ Represents values - not percent change.

Output, Expenditures, Money, & Credit Conditions

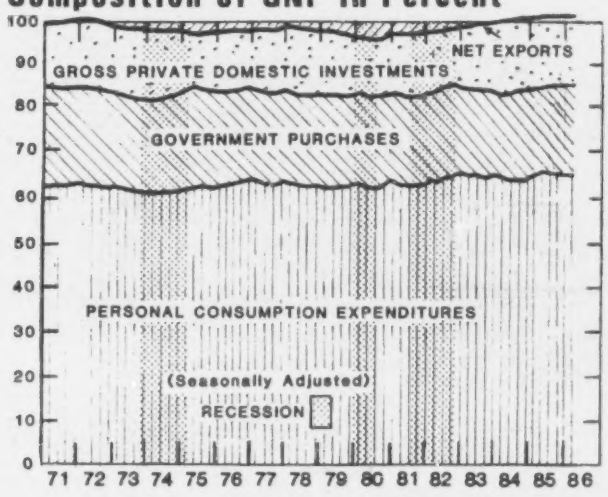
Federal Deficit as % of GNP (Current Dollars)



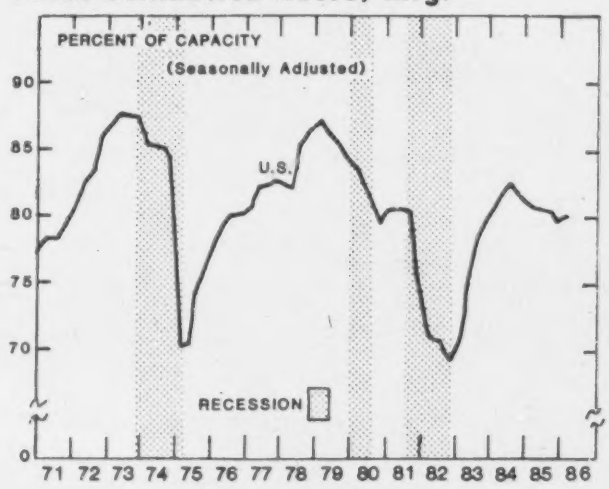
Index of Industrial Production



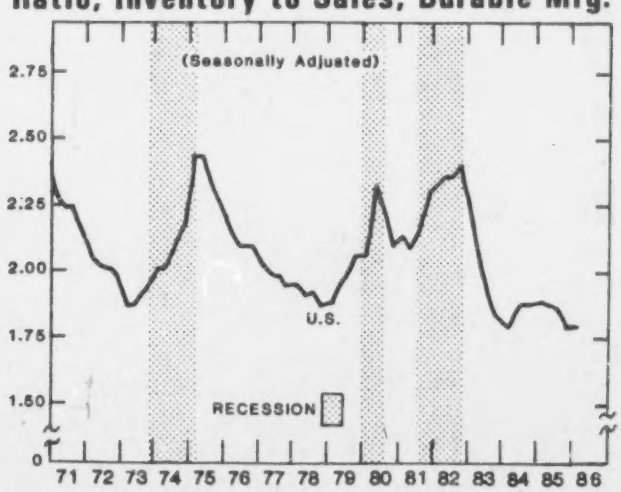
Composition of GNP in Percent



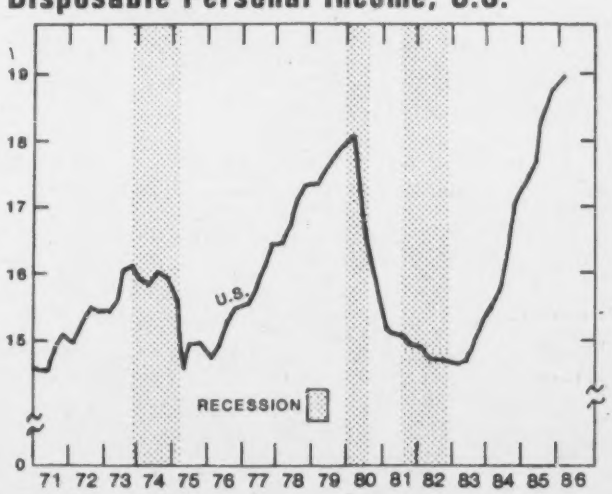
Plant Utilization Rates, Mfg.



Ratio, Inventory to Sales, Durable Mfg.

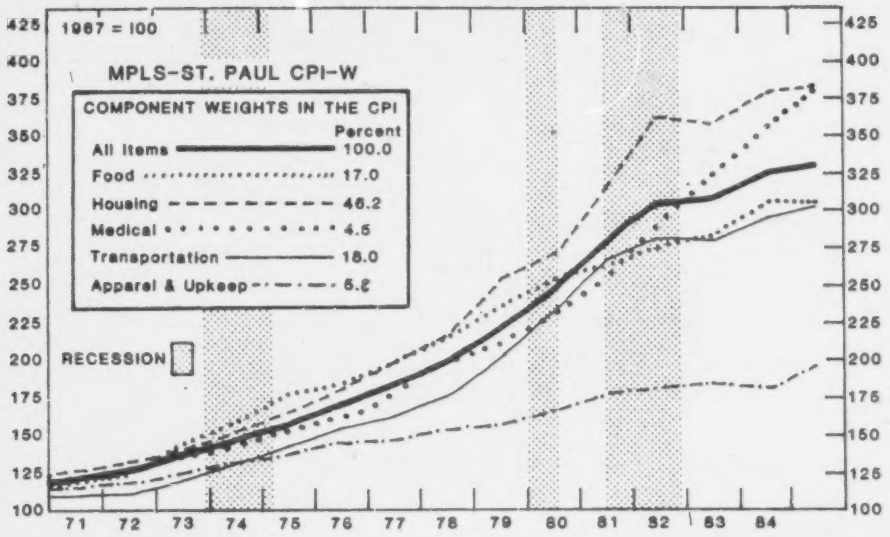


Ratio, Consumer Installment Debt to Disposable Personal Income, U.S.

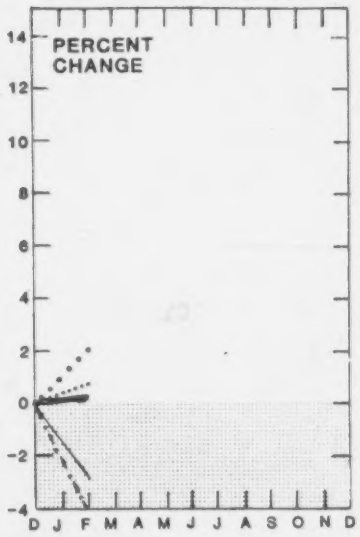


Income & Purchasing Power

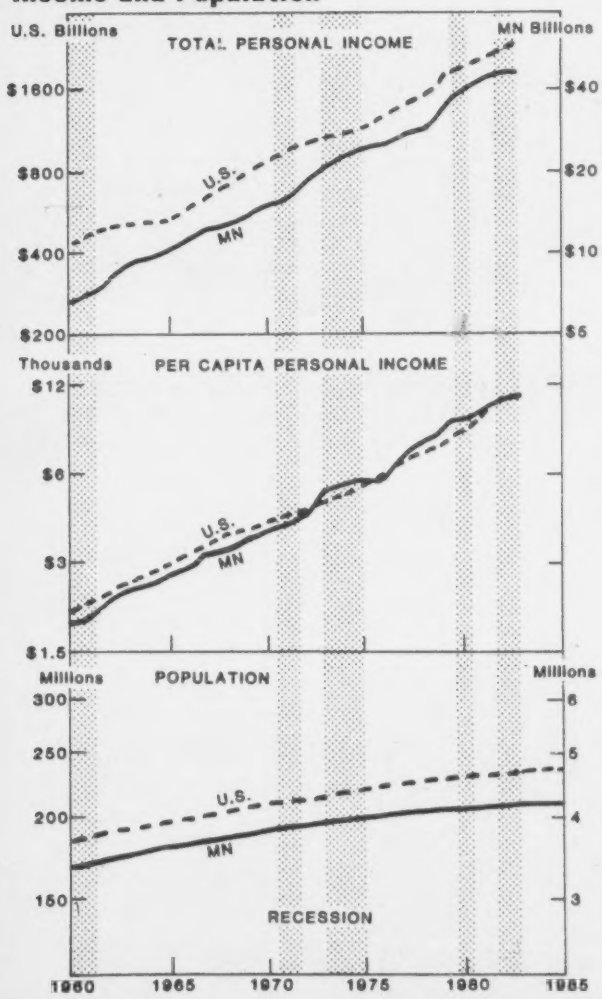
Consumer Price Index–Major Components



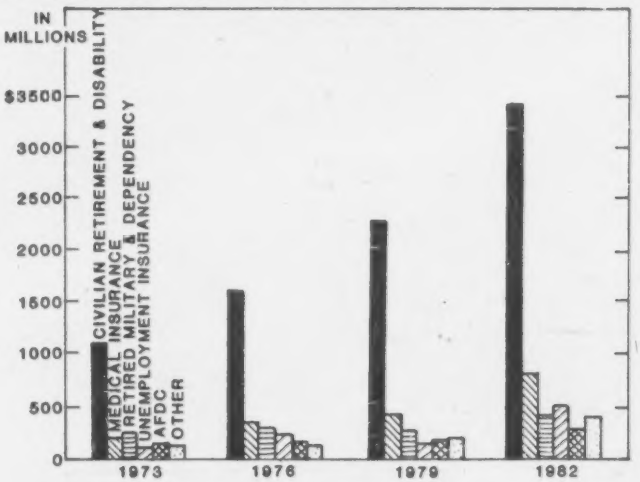
% Δ From Dec. 198



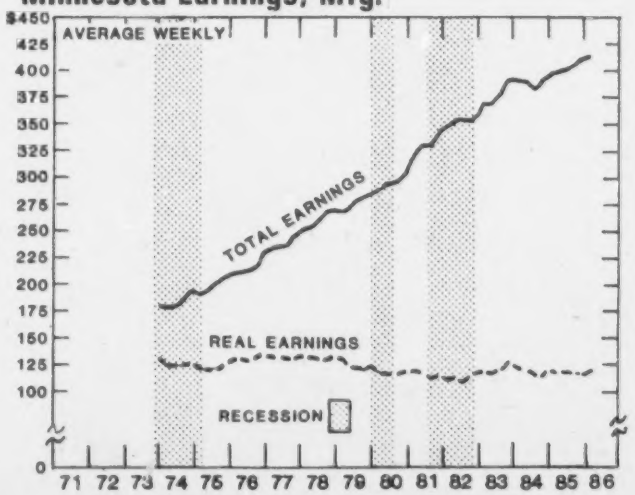
U.S. & MN Personal Income and Population



Government Transfer Payments To Individuals In Minnesota *(Selected Years)*



Minnesota Earnings, Mfg.



Minnesota Income Support and Employment Assistance Data

Presented below is data on income support and employment assistance programs provided to unemployed Minnesotans. Usually, the number of individuals receiving payments or employment and training assistance is the average of the three months in the quarter. In most programs there are eligibility requirements which must be met. In the table below, comparative data from a quarter ago and a year ago is presented. Because of seasonal swings in economic activity, quarter to quarter comparisons of program data can vary significantly. Year ago comparisons give a better indication of trends in the economy.

	Number of Persons			Amount Paid (Thousands)		
	I QTR. 1986	Last Quarter	Last Year	I QTR. 1986	Last Quarter	Last Year
Unemployment Insurance						
Total State	78,665	50,048	74,508	43,223,084	24,460,944	38,041,587
Northeast	10,649	7,227	11,165	6,624,503	3,721,076	6,320,698
Northwest	11,719	6,263	11,661	6,096,926	2,625,701	5,613,148
Central	10,368	6,010	10,199	5,606,470	2,638,438	5,211,983
Metropolitan	28,755	20,281	25,446	16,335,030	11,064,982	13,324,093
Southern	17,176	10,266	16,036	8,560,222	4,410,747	7,571,663
General Assistance						
Total State	INA	19,907	39,303	INA	4,284,516	7,699,097
Northeast		2,428	6,759		496,259	1,303,765
Northwest		1,889	4,304		333,587	737,235
Central		1,253	2,426		240,475	433,559
Metropolitan		11,919	21,489		2,750,592	4,418,894
Southern		2,418	4,325		463,604	805,643
Job Service						
Individuals served	121,231	107,785	146,781			
Individuals placed	2,582	4,458	3,409			
Vocational Rehabilitation						
Active Caseload	15,723	15,648	15,184			
Percent Severely Disabled	54.4	54.8	56.2			
Closed-Employed	337	304	311			
Job Training Partnership Act (Title IIA)						
Participants	14,080	13,327	11,852			
Entered Employment	1,820	2,615	2,079			
Trade Adjustment Assistance (TRA)						
Individuals Entitled to Basic TRA	43	84	1			
Individuals Placed or Entered Training	5	6	16			
Targeted Jobs Tax Credit						
Individuals Vouchered	204[1/]	3,182	1,405			
Individuals Certified	172	2,160	809			
Food Stamp Program						
Registrations	2,915	2,628	1,559			
Individuals Entered Employment	138	145	115			
Work Incentive Program						
Registrants On-Board	26,416	25,526	24,936			
Individuals Entered Employment	309	677	326			
MEED						
Individuals On-Board	1,651	3,314	5,834			
Left Program with Unsubsidized Job	227	655	609			

1/ Program expired 12/31/85.

THE JOB MARKET (continued from page 3)

Job Service Applicant Supply and Demand

Table 1 compares Job Service (J.S.) job applicants with the J.S. job openings that existed at the end of the month. These comparisons are expressed as supply/demand ratios. Other things being equal, the greater the ratio of applicants to openings, the greater the competition has been for work within that occupational category. To put these ratios into context, the reader must remember that not only do job seekers and employers in general find jobs or recruit workers through other means, but those interested in certain kinds of jobs are particularly unlikely to use the J.S. For example, workers seeking professional and managerial jobs are least likely to use the J.S., whereas employers usually recruit construction workers through union halls and hire teachers directly. Thus, the main value of Table 1 is that it reflects, for broad occupational groups, the relative labor market conditions that those using the J.S. encountered when seeking work.

Occupation	Applicants (Supply) April, 1986	Job Openings (Demand) April, 1986	Supply/Demand Ratio	
			April, 1986	April, 1985
Total	101,389	9,399	10.8	9.6
Prof., Tech., Mgr.	11,988	1,157	10.4	8.2
Clerical	17,095	1,843	9.3	7.2
Sales	5,411	902	6.0	3.5
Dom. Services	1,583	116	13.6	12.3
Other Services	16,085	2,644	6.1	5.8
Farm., Fish., For.	2,760	216	12.8	16.3
Processing	1,852	434	4.3	6.4
Machine Trades	6,710	347	19.3	17.2
Benchwork	7,235	322	22.5	11.9
Structural Work	13,695	470	29.1	33.8
Mtr. Frght., Trans.	4,344	358	12.1	16.9
Pkg. & Mat. Hndlg.	11,713	507	23.1	35.7
Other	918	83	11.1	21.2

1/ Inexperienced and improperly coded job applicants are not included in this table.

Available Publications

Write to: Director, Research and Statistics Office (See inside cover for address)

Review of Labor and Economic Conditions and its Monthly Supplement (Recent Issues)

Minnesota Employment Outlook to 1990 (February 1985)

Labor Market Information Summary for 1985 for Minneapolis-St. Paul SMSA (May 1984), St. Cloud SMSA (June 1984), Duluth SMSA (September 1984), and Minnesota (April 1984)

Minnesota Nonagricultural Wage & Salary Employment, Hours, and Earnings, January, 1950 - December, 1984 (April 1985)

Minnesota Nonagricultural Wage & Salary Employment, Hours, and Earnings, January, 1978 - December, 1985 (April 1986)

Employment, Hours, and Earnings, 1950-1985, Minneapolis-St. Paul Area (April 1985)

Important Minnesota Occupations by Industry (August 1984)

1982 Occupational Employment Statistics in Minnesota (April 1984)

1984 Occupational Employment Statistics in Minnesota (October 1985)

1985 Minnesota Salary Survey by Area (July 1985)

1985 Minnesota Hospitals and Nursing Homes Salary Survey (August 1985)

1985 Minnesota Wage Data by Industry and Size of Firm (September 1985)

Minnesota Labor Market Information Directory (June 1984)

Minnesota Employment and Wage Data by County (Third Quarter 1985) Limited number available for 1975-1983

Average Covered Employment & Wages by Economic Region for the Calendar Year 1984 by Two Digits of Industry (also available for 1976-1983)

Unemployment Compensation Program Statistics: Total Wages, Taxable Wages, Contributions Due, and Benefits Paid, 1950-1978

Cyclical Sensitivity in Minnesota (August 1981)